

The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.)

BY THE

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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of THE TIMES for the week ended Saturday, September 12, 1897, was as follows:

Sunday, September 12, 1897, 23,376.

Monday, September 13, 41,384.

Tuesday, September 14, 41,087.

Wednesday, September 15, 42,780.

Thursday, September 16, 42,082.

Friday, September 17, 41,302.

Saturday, September 18, 41,341.

Total, 274,032.

Daily average (Sunday, \$5.76, excepted), 41,846.

Communications intended for publication in THE TIMES should be sent to the publisher and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected communications will not be preserved, and only manuscripts of obvious importance will be returned to their authors.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1897.

Notes of the Day.

The latest reports from Madrid and other European centers of diplomatic information completely corroborate The Times view of the Woodford-Tetuan conference.

According to these, Gen. Woodford observed to the foreign minister that things like the war in Cuba were always deplorable, and that the American Government, if asked to do so, would not in the least mind seeing what could be done to fix matters more pleasantly. That is exactly the kind of an antipatheticism we always expected Mr. McKinley to hurl at the head of the Iberian bizzard a month or so prior to the Ohio election.

But while Woodford is waiting to be asked to see our good offices, Gen. Garcia and the rest of them are utilizing their own.

On Monday the brilliant young cavalry leader, Arango, cleaned up the brigade of the Spanish general, Molina, at Pinar de Rio, a short distance from Havana.

A few days before, Weyler's General Lague sustained the intent of a continuous series of defeats at the hands of Emilio Garcia, in Santiago de Cuba province, which the unfortunate Lague is trying to recuperate by the novel means of getting thoroughly thrashed every time Garcia can get at him.

Spanish disasters are reported from Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio. It must be a proud satisfaction to Weyler to know that, notwithstanding his notorious stupidity and cowardice, which are only equalled in degree by his ferocious brutality, Prime Minister Arango gives him a vote of confidence every few days.

Weyler is the wild bull that America has held off by the tail. It is destruction to him to hold on, but death to let go.

Light fronts at various points, as far South even as within twenty miles of Memphis, afford considerable encouragement in connection with the yellow fever epidemic, which, however, still holds its own, with some spread. One fatal case has developed at Beaumont, Texas, and the people down there suspect it of having come by freight or mail from New Orleans. Consequently the town will not allow trains from that city to pass through, and Gov. Culberson is being urged to order a suspension of all communication with Louisiana. New Orleans reports 10 new, and 3 suspicious cases, and 2 deaths. One of the victims was Dr. Lovell, who died a protomartyr in consequence of his heroic devotion to the yellow fever patients of Ocean Springs and his own community.

The health authorities are having a good deal of trouble to control the ignorant foreign element, who resent discipline, sanitary regulations and yellow flags. It is stated that a number of cases are concealed at Biloxi, where one death occurred yesterday. Seven new cases are reported from Ocean Springs, and four from Mobile. The steamer Finance, from Colon, brought two mild cases to New York. The patients were taken to quarantine. Their arrival does not worry the health officers, who are well equipped, vigilant and confident.

As the mercury climbs down the thermometer scale, reminding us that autumn is with us, and winter not far off, the political weather out in Ohio takes the other direction, and Mr. Hanna is said to find it conducive to perspiration, and determination of blood to the head. The reason is that, in spite of his cordial willingness to have it otherwise, the working men do not develop all the love for him that they might if they liked him better. This sentiment has a peculiar manifestation in the districts dominated by the labor element, where Bullwell, Republican, is endorsed for governor, but the Democratic candidates for the legislature. As this, of course, means that those who resort to the dodge are bent upon defeating Hanna for the Senate, the menace it carries to him is a matter of prime importance. He is meeting the emergency in a way natural enough, but possibly not the most effective. He is going about among the factory towns and making speeches to the workmen, first being careful to have them "invited" out to hear him. All reliable reports agree that these audiences are neither enthusiastic nor responsive. The plan is not a very good one for Hanna. It lays him open to

answering or refusing to answer questions. At one of his meetings a citizen demanded his views on Cuba. "That," he answered, "is a matter of policy solely for the Administration." Things like that are unfortunate, because the people of America have a settled conviction that the Cuban question, of right, is one of patriotism and high duty; one of liberty and humanity, rather than one simply of sordid business policy.

Many outside matters combine to keep Mr. Hanna's wits on the alert, with a view to preventing outward effects which they might have upon his home campaign. The open evidence that the Administration has joined hands with the corrupt Republican machine in New York to suppress and crush the one decent element of the party in the metropolis, and to defeat the aspirations of President Seth Low, is making a painful impression upon intelligent friends of good government in several of Ohio's chief cities. Then the disgraceful political developments in Louisiana, in connection with Hanna's anti-convention deals through "Cousin" Osborne in 1896, are rising up to haunt his footsteps. His candidate for collector of customs in New Orleans, A. T. Wimberly, is charged, as a Confederate officer, with having been one of the perpetrators of the Fort Pillow massacre. This is likely to array at least some of the Grand Army element against a man who has insisted upon rewarding Wimberly for fixing up a McKinley delegation to St. Louis, against the universal and indignant protests of all decent classes in New Orleans and the State. So all the Louisiana appointments are to be held up until after the Ohio election. Then Wimberly—Fort Pillow or no Fort Pillow—will get his position all right. Great is Hanna!

As suggested some time ago in these columns, it was too much to believe that Japan would not make some further effort to fasten her influence upon the Hawaiian Islands, even if reluctantly compelled to submit to their annexation to this country. What might have been predicted is happening, and we are glad that Senator Morgan is on the ground to see it with unprejudiced and patriotic American eyes. The latest dodge of the wily Japanese is to fill the islands with their subjects, being careful to send only those who have served in the army. They are again pouring into the country by steamer loads, the greatest cure and fitness being used to comply to the letter with Hawaiian immigration laws. Against this movement President McKinley's government appears to be helpless. The object of the invasion is twofold. In case anything should happen in the American Senate to defeat the treaty, the Mikado will have an organized body of 15,000 or 20,000 veteran soldiers on the islands. A few transports loaded with arms and ammunition would turn this force into an army ready for the field. Then there could be a revolution, and a Japanese government set up under the cloak of a native monarchy.

We do not entertain any idea that Japan can confidently upon such a future. At the same time there is not the slightest doubt that the government at Tokio has received assurances from Great Britain that there is an excellent chance to prevent ratification of the treaty in Washington next winter. Of a well-laid scheme to accomplish this, a deep-laid European diplomat advised a prominent American in a Paris last summer. He said that advantage would be taken of the influence exercised over the Senate by the Sugar Trust, and that under cover of that, and with its aid, British diplomacy would make a regular campaign of delay and defeat, and with confidence in the result. But, supposing that to fail and the treaty to be ratified, Japan will have the islands full of her people. She will demand a guarantee that no exclusion act shall be passed against them, and she will demand for them citizenship and suffrage. In view of all these things it does seem to us that the law of self-preservation applies to our rights and interests in Hawaii. The small Republic is under our protection in law and in fact, but we are not doing much to protect it. Mr. McKinley has advisers who are able to find constitutional and legal grounds for anything the Administration or its friends want very badly to do. Why cannot they discover some good reason for stopping this Japanese military invasion, under our general power of protectorate?

The news from India is brief and not satisfactory enough to create the suspicion that there might be a good deal more to it than there is. Again we have a dispatch referring to the savage assault of the Mad Mullah and his Ajid tribesmen upon the fortified camp of Gen. Sir Bindon Blood at Nawagai. This was the night attack in which Brig. Gen. Wodehouse was wounded. The reports are silent as to what resulted from the fighting. We hear of three charges by thousands of fierce Afridis on three sides of the British position at once, but we do not learn whether the natives finally were driven off, or whether Sir Bindon Blood was compelled to adopt defensive tactics. Affairs like this do not speak well for the prospect of a speedy end to the frontier war. The only other news worth noting is that, moving about the Samana ridges, Gen. Jeffreys is meeting with some success in routing small forces of tribesmen, and in taking villages. The outcome of the campaign of punishment so far seems rather unimportant, remembering that about 60,000 British troops with plenty of artillery are reported as engaged in it.

Both Being Married.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

As a steady and consistent loser the Chicago baseball club's only rival appears to be Don Valeriano Weyer, Marquis of Tenerife.

A Great Sporting Truth.

(From the Afton Globe.)

A ball player is never known as Mr.

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. McKinley Has Granted Seventy-Three Up to Date.

Although in the consideration of appeals of convicted criminals for clemency President McKinley's sympathetic nerve is not so abnormally developed as Cleveland's was, extending clemency, if eloquently presented, are not without effect occasionally at the White House these days. The applications for pardon that reach the President refer mostly to insignificant cases, penitentiary frauds, thefts from the mails, moonshining, and offenses in the Territories, the latter alone being of a capital nature. Until recently bigamy cases from Utah were quite common, but the Edmunds law has led to a more equitable distinction of the sexes, and toward the latter part of Cleveland's term what was called the Utah offense fell into innocuous desuetude.

Mr. Cleveland used to be most conscientious about the Presidential pardoning power, invariably inquiring his reasons for whatever action he took upon the jackets of each case, always laboriously writing out in his minute chirography. He never left the consideration of such matters until, but spent hours studying the infinitesimal details of the commonest application for even a small misdemeanor. McKinley inaugurated a new departure from this. He overtook the cases in conference with the Attorney General, and writes merely "granted" or "denied" upon them, never making any explanation. His first pardon was not granted until March 13, nine days after the inauguration, and up to date he has granted but seventy-three and denied fifteen. Cleveland's proportion was just about the reverse of these figures, he denied more than he granted. Cleveland's pardon null ground out something every day. McKinley takes the cases up only as they accumulate in large numbers, and then he refers a great number back to the Department of Justice for further information.

From July 26, when he pardoned Henry Morrison, of Utah, convicted of murder in the first degree, until September 22, nearly two months, he was deaf to all appeals, and gave no consideration whatever to the petitions for respite of liberty. Of the seventy-three cases McKinley has already granted the majority simply result the times of brief imprisonment and respite citizenship. Not over a dozen of them are real pardons, but in nearly all of these the exercise of the Presidential prerogative was brought about by sheer sympathy.

Cleveland never could resist the appeal of a wife or sweetheart of a convict, if they promised to reform, and in his eight years he was so often so influenced that the sentence of any man who had been unkind to a woman. McKinley has not yet had a fair trial at the pardon null, the offenders have been too prevalent with him, he next year, according to those who have known him long and intimately, he may be relied upon to temper justice with mercy in all deserving cases.

HERE AND THERE.

The wise wife never hears her husband come home late.

Some women, like successful gamblers, have winning ways.

Courtesy is a low kind of matrimony which tries to deceive others.

The black cat doesn't bring luck to all the houses, for instance.

Goldsmith is the most satisfactory of field clerks to have for winter decoration. It will keep his yellow for months.

It is easy enough to be a lot of things you do not want. The difficulty comes in buying only what you actually need.

Honesty may be the best policy, but it often happens that the most evidently clear and honest statement is the one least believed.

Water bottles—in which water never did look and taste its best—have been vanquished by pitchy pitchers, on well-appointed tables.

The young person who dressed herself to look like a toilet told some one to life has laid away her gauds and tinted skirts for next year.

It is quite the thing for women to know enough of politics to be able to converse intelligently about them instead of pleading a lady ignorance, as they did in former years.

Everybody who travels on the Avenue cars are feeling grateful to the company these days for permitting the "Seventy-third" transfers to the Avenue to get out on the north side of the street, instead of, as heretofore, crawling over to the market, nearly, and so forcing people to risk their lives to get to their track. There is always something to be glad of, if we only look.

PEOPLE OUT OF TOWN.

Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Fanning are spending September with relatives near Sharpsburg, Md.

The Messrs. May and Anita Spaulding left Saturday for Atlantic City, to be absent ten days.

Mr. George E. Strong, who has been in the Adirondacks for three weeks, will return to Washington next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Harper, of Street, northeast, are visiting friends and relatives at Elberon, Mass., and Littleton, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Walton, of New York, are in New York, where they went last week to attend the wedding of a niece.

Mr. John P. Stearns, of Fourteenth Street, started for California yesterday afternoon. He will spend the winter in the West.

Mrs. Almy and Miss Almy, wife and daughter of Admiral Almy, will return tomorrow from Jamestown, where they have spent a month or more.

Mrs. A. A. Arthur, Miss Mary Arthur and Mr. Rose Adams are spending the autumn at Old Point. They will return to Washington about October 18.

Could we but draw the curtains.

That surround each other's lives.

See the ached heart and spirit.

Know what spur the action gives.

Often we should find it better.

Furter than we judge we should.

We should love each other better.

If we only understood.

Could we judge all deeds by motives.

See the good and bad within.

Often we should love the sinner.

All the while we loath the sin.

POLYNICE OIL

The Marvelous French Remedy

...CURES...

RHEUMATISM,

Lumbago, Neuralgia.

Dyspepsia and kindred diseases. Polynice Oil has been used with remarkable success in Bellevue, Howard Hospital, Johns Hopkins, and the Maryland Hospitals. We have thousands of testimonials.

POLYNICE OIL 50 CENTS.

FREE CONSULTATIONS.

Special arrangements made for treatment by mail.

POLYNICE FRENCH MEDICINE CO.

604 12th St. N.W.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND

Oyster Roast

Colonial Beach

—ON THE—

Steamer Jan: Moseley,

SUNDAY, SEPT. 26, 1897.

Testimonial Benefit to the Executive Officers.

Steamer leaves Clyde Wharf 9:30 A. M.

TICKETS, 50c Round Trip.

Including Oyster Roast.

Tickets and staterooms on sale at wharf on day of excursion. See item.

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Every day in the year for Fortrea

Norfolk, Washington, Baltimore, and

all points south by the superb, powerful

steel-plated steamers "New-

port News," "Norfolk" and "Washington," on the following schedule:

Leave Washington, 7:00 p. m.

Leave Norfolk, 7:30 p. m.

Leave Baltimore, 8:00 p. m.

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GLEN ECHO

On the Potomac.

A FEAST OF MUSIC

In the Amphitheater.

This Afternoon at 3.

TODAY AT 8.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN BAND,

FROM BUDAPESTH.

MISS LOUISE WESTERVELT,

Prima Donna Soprano.

MADAME CONDREY,

Contralto.

Glen Echo Table D'Hote Dinners.

From 5 to 9, 75c

Service a la Carte at All Hours.

ON COOL NIGHTS the enclosed Cafe will be used and closed cars will be run on all railroads.

COLUMBIA. Preliminary Announcement.

—SUNDAY EVE., OCT. 3.

Mr. James Paxton Voorhees

Will repeat his

Successful Lecture Monologue

"Out of the Past,"

Being a continuation of the unfinished

lecture course of his illustrious

father, the late

Senator Daniel W. Voorhees.

"Mr. Voorhees is a genius,"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The lecture was a remarkable effort

of Mr. Voorhees' theatrical powers. —

Washington Times (Sept. 13).

Prices: 25, 50 and 75 cents.

Seats on sale Monday, Sept. 27, at the

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COLUMBIA. Home of Opera

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Saturday Matinee at 2:30.